The Pyongyang Times

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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the members of the delegation of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Del. of Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 27 received the delegation of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Juvenal Madirisha, Chairman of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Mayor of Bujumbra.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Chang Se Guk were present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Wreaths to Graves of Fallen Fighters of CPV

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent wreaths to the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying, son of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung, and the graves of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Hoechang county, South Pyongan Province, on the 28th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean war.

The wreaths sent by him were laid before the graves on October 24.

Present there were Comrade Li Gun Mo, personages concerned, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Also present were Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien and staffers of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, Niu Ke-lun, Member of the CPV of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, and Tien Sheng, Chief of the CPV Liaison Office to the MAC.

After laying the wreaths sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung before the grave of Comrade Mao An-ying and the graves of fallen fighters of the CPV the attendants observed a moment's silence.

They went around the graveyard.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages of Greetings from Foreign Party and State Leaders on 33rd WPK Birthday

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Party and state leaders of various countries on the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The messages came from:

His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and President of the Republic of Guinea; Comrade Edward Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, General Secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic; Comrade Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party; Comrade Pol Pot, Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Kampuchea; His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal; Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana; Comrade Martin Gunnar Gnuttsen, Chairman of the CC of the Norwegian Communist Party; Comrade Lasse Jahnsen, General Secretary of the CC of the Socialist Left Party of Norway; Comrade Lars Werner, Chairman of the Left Party Communists of Sweden; Comrade Werner Karovio, General Secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and Parliamentarian of the Confederation of Switzerland; Comrade Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, General Secretary of the Mexican Communist Party; Comrade Franz Muhri, Chairman, and Comrade Erwin Scharf, Member of the Politbureau and Secretary, of the CC of the Communist Party of Austria; His Excellency R.M. Kawawa, Chairman of the Tanzanian CCM Standing Committee of Party Affairs; Comrade Dr. Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola; His Excellency Colonel Moussa Traore, President of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali; His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon, Head of the Government and Founder-General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Gabon; His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Comrade Henry Winston, National Chairman, and Comrade Gus Hall, General Secretary, of the CC of the Communist Party of the USA; His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin; Comrade Walid Joumblat, Chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party; Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Comrade Gert Petersen, Chairman of the Socialist Popular Party of Denmark; Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, President of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Co-Chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front; and the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana.

Works of Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Put Out Abroad

Immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have been published in book form successively in different countries.

In Pakistan

Recently "Theses on Socialist Education" was put out in booklet in Pakistan.

Printed on its front cover are the letters "On the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK" and the flag of our country.

"On the Land Law" and "Talk with the Editor-in-Chief of the French Newspaper 'Le Monde'" came off the press in booklet.

In Sweden

On the occasion of the 30th birthday of our Republic "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" was brought out in pamphlet form and a collection "On Juche in Our Revolution" (2) published in Sweden.

In Yugoslavia

Of late "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" rolled off the press in booklet in Yugoslavia.

In Italy

"On the Five-Point Policy for National Reunification" and "The Revolutionary Peoples of Asia Will Win in Their Common Struggle against US Imperialism" were put out in booklet in Italy.

In Mozambique

"On Some Tasks Confronting the Women's Union Organizations" and "The Youth Must Take Over and Carry Forward the Revolution" came off the press in pamphlet form in Mozambique.

In Madagascar

"Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government" was brought out in booklet in Madagascar.

Inscribed in a girth brimmed with magnolia flowers are the letters "In commemoration of the 30th birthday of the DPRK".

The books and collection published in various countries are accompanied by the august portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade **Hua Kuo-feng**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in reply to the latter's message of condolence upon the death of Comrade Han Ik Su, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, CC, WPK, Deputy to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Control Committee, CC, WPK.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Erich Honecker**, General Secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on the 29th GDR anniversary.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, cabled His Excellency **Spyros Kyprianou**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, greeting him on the 18th anniversary of the independence of Cyprus.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to His Excellency Lieutenant General **Olusegun Obasanjo**, Head of State, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, congratulating him on the 18th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, sent a message to Comrade **E. Papaloannou**, General Secretary of the CC of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus, congratulating him on his 70th birthday.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Field Marshal Dr. **Idi Amin Dada**, Life President of the Republic of Uganda, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the independence of Uganda.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Hua Kuo-feng**, Chairman of the CC of the CPC and Premier of the State Council of the PRC, in reply to his message of condolence upon the death of Comrade Lo Jui-ching, Member of the CC, CPC, Member of the Standing Committee, and Secretary General, of the Military Commission of the CC, CPC, and Member of the PRC Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings on the 34th anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency Major General **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Chairman-Founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, in reply to his message of greetings on the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Rwanda and the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency **Jose Lopez Portillo**, President of the United States of Mexico, in reply to his message of greetings on the day of independence of Mexico.

In Support of Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Solidarity Conference of the Asian Region Held in Syria

RESOLUTION

Adopted at the Conference

The resolution said:

Today in Korea there has been created a very grave situation to which the justice- and peace-loving Asian people can never remain on-lookers, due to the machinations of the United States and the south Korean puppets to perpetuate the division of the nation and provoke a new war.

The US authorities are clamouring about the "troop withdrawal" outwardly, but actually are hastening in full swing the preparations for another aggressive war in Korea.

The Korean question is precisely the question directly related to the peace in Asia and one of the Asian questions to be solved urgently.

The attendants, insisting that the reunification of Korea should be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and with the proposal put forward by him in his report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, resolve as follows:

Firstly, we demand that the US government desist at once from the reckless act of the reinforcement of armed forces in south Korea and withdraw all its aggressive armed forces at the earliest date from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly and the "commitment" it had made.

The United States should not attempt to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea against the desire of the Korean people for reunification but refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean people so that the reunification of the country can be realized by the Koreans themselves, hand off Korea and seek the way for the peaceful solution of the reunification question of Korea through the talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States should also discontinue the act of backing the present south Korean authorities with the force of arms and instigating the latter to the "two Koreas" fabrication and new war provocations.

Secondly, we resolutely condemn south Korean authorities for their policy of depending on outside forces and perpetual division of the nation and new war provocations and strongly demand that they immediately stop the fascist suppression of the south Korean people fighting for the democratization of society and peaceful reunification of the country and unconditionally release the imprisoned patriots and democrats.

The south Korean authorities should stop the treacherous acts of dividing the country and the nation into two for ever, hand in glove with the outside forces who are trying to fabricate "two Koreas," and confirm once again the three principles for national reunification clarified in the North-South Joint Statement and earnestly implement them.

Thirdly, we consider that the governments and peoples of the Asian countries, who are perceiving most keenly the sufferings the Korean people are undergoing due to the division of the country, must conduct more vigorously than anyone else the common struggle to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" machinations of the internal and external splittists and realize as soon as possible the reunification of Korea.

The Solidarity Conference of the Asian Region Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Damascus on September 19 and 20 with a large attendance.

Placed with due respect on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

On display in the conference hall were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and photographs showing the struggle of our people to expedite socialist construction and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under his wise guidance.

The conference was attended by Mohamed Ali El Halabi, Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic; Sami Atari, Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Director of its Commando Department; Souheyl Sakarieh, Director of National Students and Public Organizations; Abdulla Al Ahmad, Member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Chairman of the Syria Arab-Korea Friendship Association; Faizh Al Nouri, Member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and other ministers; leading personnel of the Syrian party and government, public organizations, heads of branch organizations of the Syria Arab-Korea Friendship Association and more than 300 observers.

Also attending the conference were a delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, headed by Han Ik Su, Vice-Chairman of the KCSWP; a Syrian delegation headed by Fawaz Sayag, Member, and Director of External Affairs Department, of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Chairman of the Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country; D.P. Maheshwari, Chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations; Mohammad Abbas, Vice-Chairman of the Malaysian National Trade Union Congress and Chairman of the Railway Workers' Union; Donis Chrishfinis, Member, and Director of the International Department, of the Central Committee of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus; a delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus headed by Antonios Christodou Ibes, Member, and Deputy Secretary for International Affairs, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; Abdul Gani Abdul Khalir, Director of the General Bureau of Petroleum and Metal of Democratic Yemen; a Palestinian delegation headed by Khalid Al-Fahum, President of the Palestine National Council; a Lebanese delegation headed by Parliamentarian and Lawyer Nazah Wakim; a delegation of the Lebanon Regional Committee of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by Asim Kansu, Vice-Chairman of the Lebanese National Front and Chairman of the Lebanon Regional Committee of the Arab Socialist Baath Party; Hosam Eldin Abul Hoson, Chief of "Kim Il Sung Bookstore" in Lebanon; Mujtaba Hussein Batti, Chairman of the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association; and a delegation of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions headed by Sulleiman Ali Ahmad, its Deputy General Secretary.

Diplomatic representatives of various countries and Syrian and foreign correspondents also attended the conference.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a letter to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad were unanimously adopted amid loud applause of the attendants.

Fawaz Sayag made an opening address.

He said that the conference confirms the militant solidarity based on friendship and mutual understanding between the Syrian Arab people, all the Arab popular masses and the Asian people and the Korean people.

Then Mohamed Ali El Halabi, Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic, made a congratulatory speech at the conference.

Congratulatory Speech of Mohamed Ali El Halabi

He said:

We representatives of the Asian people have convened in Damascus a conference for supporting the struggle of the Korean people to achieve their country's reunification.

Our conference is a link in the constant struggle for the unity of all the progressive and patriotic forces on the Asian continent and strengthening of their unity in the whole world and an important step in the struggle for the solidarity of Asia.

The heroic Korean people who waged a victorious patriotic struggle in the past have shown through the persistent struggle against the imperialist aggression forces, the establishment of the socialist system and the high tempo of advance in construction that they are a people capable of achieving the national purpose of the country's reunification, frustrating the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their puppets in the southern half of Korea and foiling all the moves against the realisation of the un-

(Continued on Page 2)

Solidarity Conference of the Asian Region Held in Syria

(Continued from Page 1)

shakable purpose of reunification.

Our Arab people, the people of our country in particular, fully understand the desire and aspiration of the Korean people to reunify the divided country.

Common circumstances link the minds of the Arab and Korean peoples as one.

The cooperation between the Asian and Korean peoples undoubtedly promotes the vital and urgent bonds between the causes of these peoples.

We should know that it is our duty to take a common stand against the manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges to keep the present state of division in Korea.

We should point out that unless the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the national purpose of the Korean people, is attained in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, a fair peace can not be realised in Korea, a part of Asia.

At this conference we underline the significance of the solidarity of the Asian people with such vital cause as the cause of the Korean people.

The conference will be a starting-point of the Second World Conference due in Tokyo and an organizational current of the solidarity of all the peoples for Asian solidarity and against world imperialism.

The advance of the peoples and their forces, parties, governments and organizations supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and our advance will continue.

Fawaz Sayag, Member, and Director of External Affairs Department, of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Chairman of the Syrian Solidarity Committee for Supporting and Encouraging the Just Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country, made a report.

Report of Fawaz Sayag

He said, to begin with, that it is not only the greatest national aspiration of the Korean people but the unanimous desire of the world peaceloving people and the demand of our time to withdraw US troops from south Korea and reunify the divided country.

Recalling that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward on more than 150 occasions reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification on a democratic principle and made all sincere efforts for their realisation, he said:

It is entirely due to the aggression, war and division policy pursued by the United States occupying half of Korea that the country remains divided for 33 years.

His report is divided into two parts.

In the first part of the report he said that the question of Korean reunification is a matter of great urgency whose solution brooks no delay.

He said:

The essential of the US strategy on Korea is to turn south Korea into its permanent colonial military base and use it as its springboard to dominate the whole of Korea and Asia.

The United States, now on the decline after its severe defeats in the Korean war, framed up the "two Koreas" policy in an attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The partitionists within and without are talking big about the "simultaneous entry into the UN" by the north and the south of Korea and the "cross recognition", the "power balance", "the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty", "economic co-operation" and the like, and leave no stones unturned for their realization.

The purpose of the "cross recognition" is to fabricate "two Koreas."

The so-called "international mediation" much vaunted by the splittists is a vicious scheme to legalize the intervention in Korea of outside forces and their splitting schemes.

As an internal affair of the Korean people, the question of Korea's reunification ought to be solved by the Korean people themselves without any interference from outside forces.

We hold that those who value national sovereignty and sincerely look forward to Korea's reunification should help establish a democratic government in south Korea rather than discuss the question of recognizing the south Korean "regime" as a state which is following the splitting policy and infringing upon the human right.

Recently, the south Korean authorities have gone so far as to propose the "economic co-operation" between the north and the south as a link in the chain of the "two Koreas" plot.

But the economical supporting project between south and north Korea is not a work created by Pak Jung Hi and not a first time subject as this subject has been discussed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since 20 years ago or more as a whole. Then it was resuggested at the start of discussion between south and north Korea in the 70's.

Then, why the south Korean "government" at this time raised such a riot as if they were creating a new project using other people's words in time they are overdue by huge foreign money. They want to plot for creating "two Koreas."

The "two Koreas" policy of the splittists is unjustifiable in every sense.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, therefore, the partitionists' moves to fabricate "two Koreas" should be frustrated and smashed.

The United States is stepping up with war preparation in south Korea under the pretext of the "equilibrium of strength" and making the situation worse still. This is a grave menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

US President Carter is drawing back from his initial "commitment" to pull out the whole of the US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea while, on the contrary, enthusiastically encouraging war preparation and expansion of armaments against the DPRK.

The United States is rather reinforcing its armed forces than withdrawing them from south Korea.

The United States and the south Korean authorities have deployed hundreds of thousands of armed troops and nuclear weapons near the MDL and now are frequently perpetrating military provocations to find a pretext for attacking the northern half of Korea.

When Korea is kept divided it will form a source to make the peace of Asia and the world in danger. Therefore, Korea must be reunified as one entity and not to be divided into two Koreas not only for the fundamental interests of the Korean people but also durable peace in Asia and the world.

President Kim Il Sung explained at the 9th of September 1978 the only solution for the reunification of Korea at the central celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK:

I fully support the proposals offered this time by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung. The Korean reunification question must be solved in a peaceful way through discussions in accordance with the requirements of the Korean people and hopes of the world nations.

The great national unity is a basic guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The south Korean society must be democratized for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Therefore, for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea all foreign forces should be repelled in this country.

It is time the USA should stop its interference in the Korean affairs and leave out the Korean question. The USA should not protect the agent government in south Korea which is involved in the democracy ditch and its savage repression of the people and should stop opposing the movement for democracy and reunification of the land. The USA should leave out its evil aggressive outlooks to continue its colonial control on south Korea by making up "two Koreas" to swallow up the whole Korea easily and it has to withdraw all its forces from south Korea in as fast time as possible according to its exposed "promise" and to the United Nations resolution.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proposed for a long time negotiations with the USA and always looked forward to it, as now it is the question with the USA which rejects to negotiate with this country for one united Korea but USA would like to negotiate on the base of "two Koreas."

We are sure when negotiations are held between the USA and the DPRK in a wholesome stand for reunification of Korea then it is possible that all problems will be settled.

We insist that Korea should be reunified without the interference of the alien forces. Reunification must be done with the hands of the Korean people themselves, according to three principles and five-point policy for the reunification of the land.

In the second part, the reporter laid stress on further strengthening the solidarity movement supporting the Korean reunification.

He said:

The present situation in Korea demands that common actions be more vigorously conducted in every part of the world to support Korea's reunification.

We will induce the Asian people to have a correct understanding of the Korean question so that they can actively turn out in the movement for supporting Korea's reunification.

The manoeuvrings to perpetuate the national division and the war policy pursued by the United States and the south Korean authorities must be exposed and denounced on the worldwide scale.

The movement for supporting Korea's reunification will be expanded in scope and strength.

A week from September 8 when the US troops occupied south Korea will be set as the week for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, and a week from November 18 when the resolution supporting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly as the week for supporting the reunification of Korea, and various kinds of solidarity functions will be organized during these weeks.

Branch organizations of the committees for supporting the reunification of Korea will be widely formed in major cities and regions, and be constantly expanded in number and strength.

In close relation with the International Liaison Committee for Reunification of Korea in Paris our committee will wage joint action together with the other international organizations supporting Korea's reunification.

As its immediate task, our committee will exert all its efforts for the successful convocation of the Second World Conference to be held in Tokyo in support of the reunification of Korea.

I call out for all Asian countries to take great and special interest to the Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea and to present to it all active supports to make it well prepared and successful.

Messages to the Conference were read out.

Speeches were made at the conference by representatives of various countries and embattled organizations in the Asian region and international organizations.

Speakers

D.P. Maheshwari, Chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations; Rida Al Asfahami, Member of the People's Assembly and Chairman of the General Sports Union of Syria; Mohammad Abbas, Vice-Chairman of the Malaysian National Trade Union Congress and Chairman of the Railway Workers' Union; Asim Kansu, Vice-Chairman of the Lebanese National Front and Chairman of the Lebanon Regional Committee of the Arab Socialist Baath Party; Mujtaba Hussein Batti, Chairman of the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" of the Rawalpindi, Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association; Nazah Wakim, Lebanese Parliamentarian and Lawyer; Donis Chrishfinis, Member of the Central Committee, and Director of its International Department, of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus; Abdul Gani Abdul Khalir, Director of the General Bureau of Petroleum and Metal of Democratic Yemen; Ismail Ahl, Member of the National Council of Palestine; Antonios Christodou Ibes, Member, and Deputy Secretary for International Affairs, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, Hosam Eldin Abul Hoson, Chief of "Kim Il Sung Bookstore" in Lebanon; and Sulleiman Ali Ahmad, Deputy General Secretary of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea and a resolution of the Solidarity Conference of the Asian Region Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Syrian Premier Mohamed Ali El Halabi and the DPRK embassy in Syria arranged banquets in honour of the attendants of the conference on September 19 and 20.

WE REJECT "TWO KOREAS" PLOT!

"A Nation Most Advanced Among the Developing Countries"

Impressions of Korea by Jean Ziegler

Jean Ziegler, Socialist Member of the Parliament of the Confederation of Switzerland and Vice-Chairman of the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, published impressions of his tour of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and had a televised press interview in Geneva recently, according to a report.

He said that words had not been made up yet to give a full description of the impressions of his Korean visit. He said he gained a deeper understanding of the Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the visit.

Declaring that the development of Korea in all fields, industry, agriculture, education, culture, etc., surpassed his imagination, he said:

Korea is a typical nation most advanced among the developing countries. I had never imagined that she had made such remarkable development.

It is a miracle that Korea has made such progress from a colonial semi-feudal society and under hard conditions after she suffered an utter destruction in a war.

Saying that he attained a clear idea of the question of Korean reunification during the visit, he stressed: it is an anachronistic and stupid policy for the United States to keep its troops in south Korea.

On September 12, he made a TV appearance in a press interview on his recent Korean visit.

Before the interview, the TV respectfully reproduced on the screen a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that appeared on the backdrop of the spectacular mass gimnastic display of students and children of the DPRK, pictures of the great leader giving an on-the-spot guidance to a factory and a rural village and oil paintings portraying him, and a number of scenes of the mass display were televised.

Reproducing with due respect the portrait and pictures of the great leader and oil paintings portraying him, the TV introduced his feats, saying: "President Kim Il Sung is Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The people look up to him as the national hero and the brilliant commander who fought Japanese imperialism."

It gave a detailed account of the development of the DPRK in many domains such as industry and agriculture, education and culture.

In the press interview, Jean Ziegler said that Pyongyang had been totally destroyed in the US imperialists' barbaric bombings during the war, but it has now been built splendidly, and all people are provided with good houses. He talked about the theatres, students and children's palaces and parks and said that the Korean people work hard with immense energy and all of them receive education.

He further said:

President Kim Il Sung is really a great man.

He is a fighter born into a poor family. His parents and all other members of his family were and are revolutionaries.

He organized an anti-Japanese armed struggle early in the 1930's and became its commander.

He has become the symbol of the nation and enjoys boundless respect among all the Koreans.

JUCHE IDEA IS TREND OF THE TIMES

★ Recently the "Society of Independence", composed of Japanese public figures studying the immortal Juche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a national interchange meeting in Tokyo.

More than 250 representatives—adherents of the Juche idea—from all over Japan attended the meeting.

★ The Sierra Leonean "Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the History of His Revolutionary Activities" held recently a symposium in Freetown on "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea", the historic report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered at the central celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Present at the symposium were members of the study group.

★ Recently a discourse on the immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea" was arranged at the "Kim Il Sung Library" in Mogadiscio, Somalia.

The lecture was attended by many readers including the staff of the library.

RIGHT PATHWAY OF BUILDING INDEPENDENT AND SOVEREIGN STATE

In his celebrated classic work titled "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea", the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed the 30-year history of our Republic under the banner of the Juche idea—the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence—and set before the people the programme, conceived to fully incorporate the concept of Juche in all state activities, in order to meet the new requirements of the present development of our revolution.

The revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an absolutely correct line on which to build an independent and sovereign state, with the Juche idea applied in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

The renowned Juche idea, brainchild of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, provides the fundamental position and method for state construction and state activity. And it is an idea given to the people as a great revolutionary banner, enabling them to solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction to fit in with the historical conditions and national peculiarities of their own country and in line with their interests and wish. The said revolutionary line fully responds to the call of the Juche idea and is permeated with this conception throughout. Herein is the reason for a fair claim that this line is most judicious in building an independent and sovereign state.

The strict adherence to this line is an essential principle to be firmly maintained in the activity of an independent and sovereign state.

To be an independent and sovereign state is, inter alia, decided by its strict adherence to independence in politics.

In this regard, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung explains this way:

"Political independence is the life and soul of an independent and sovereign state. An independent government alone can defend the dignity of the country and the people and push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 6.)

When speaking of firmly maintaining independence in politics we mean that all lines and policies associated with state construction and state activity must be formulated independently, in accordance with one's own faith and judgement and in conformity to the actual conditions of one's country and be carried out to the end by one's own efforts and on one's own responsibility.

It follows that the party and state of the working class must subscribe to such a position and principle in their activities to settle all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction work in keeping with the interests and wish of the people of one's own country and exercise national sovereignty even under the severest adversity. A country which is devoid of political independence will be unable to give full play to the inexhaustible strength and creative initiative of its people or tell right from wrong and may eventually bring the revolution and construction to naught.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out, economic independence is the material basis for political independence and sovereignty.

A country which is dependent on foreign forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and an economically-subjected nation cannot get free of political bondage and colonial slavery.

The building of an independent national economy means developing a diversified economy, an economy equipped with up-to-date technology, run by native cadres and fed with natural resources and raw and other materials of one's own country, so as to fully meet domestically the needs of economic construction, defence upbuilding and people's living. Only when this sort of economy is built, is it possible to exercise the political right to self-determination, develop the economy successfully and bring high material and cultural standards to the people.

Today the problem of building an independent national economy stands out as a matter of vital importance especially under the prevailing conditions where the dominationists including the imperialists are intensifying as never before their attempt to control and subordinate the new-emerging countries economically under the guise of "aid" and "joint development of backward countries".

Self-reliance in national defence is a basic principle in the building of an independent and sovereign state.

Historical experience shows that when a country fails to have a mighty defence power enough to defend its precious political power and territory, the nation's sovereignty is left to the tender mercies of foreign aggressors and even the gains of the revolution spoiled. A country without self-reliant defence power, ipso facto, cannot be claimed to be an independent state. The only way a country can check and frustrate the imperialists' crafty moves and plots in every step and defend its independence and territorial integrity is by building an invincible defence power, able to safeguard it with its own strength.

The line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence is a revolutionary line which enables us to fully realize the independence of the country and people through application of the Juche idea in all spheres—politics, economy, military affairs, etc.—and it is a most correct line of state construction, by which to make a country assume the completely authentic appearance of independence and sovereignty.

The validity of this line finds its expression in the Korean experience.

The path of the Korean revolution was not in any sense smooth. But, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showing the way leading to independence, self-support and self-defence, our people could successfully deal with all sorts of ordeals and difficulties and move into a rich and powerful, independent and sovereign state with complete political independence, strong independent national economy and invincible self-defence power.

Our people will as ever firmly maintain this revolutionary line, dynamically stepping up the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in order to hasten the cause that calls for making the Juche idea sweep the whole of society, the cause initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Yun Sik

News in Brief

In All Domains of National Economy

Yearly Plan Fulfilled

YEARLY plan is being carried out ahead of the set time by factories and enterprises through the splendid implementation of the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the New Year Address for 1978.

Recently the targets for this year have been fulfilled by 121 industrial establishments in the city of Hamhung including the Hamhung Silk Mill.

Workers and technicians of factories and enterprises in the city brought their creative initiative into full play in honouring their yearly assignments by making the maximum use of existing manpower, equipment and materials.

In particular, workers and technicians of the Hamhung Silk Mill fully displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to reconstruct the boiler on up-to-date lines. On the other hand, they introduced into production 27 rationalization proposals for technical innovation and manufactured by themselves accessories of the automatic banding machine. Thus, they increased labour productivity 1.5 times, fulfilling this year's plan ahead of schedule.

The annual plan was also fulfilled successfully in 174 factories and enterprises in North Pyongan Province.

In these factories and enterprises highly-efficient apparatuses were manufactured on their own to speed up mechanization, semi-automation and automation of production processes and boost production capacity.

During the plan period they adopted many technical innovation proposals and raised labour productivity 1.3-1.5 times and lowered production cost with less expenditure of manpower.

All our working people are now striving as one to demonstrate the honour of victor in carrying out this year's plan like those who already hit their yearly quotas earlier than schedule.

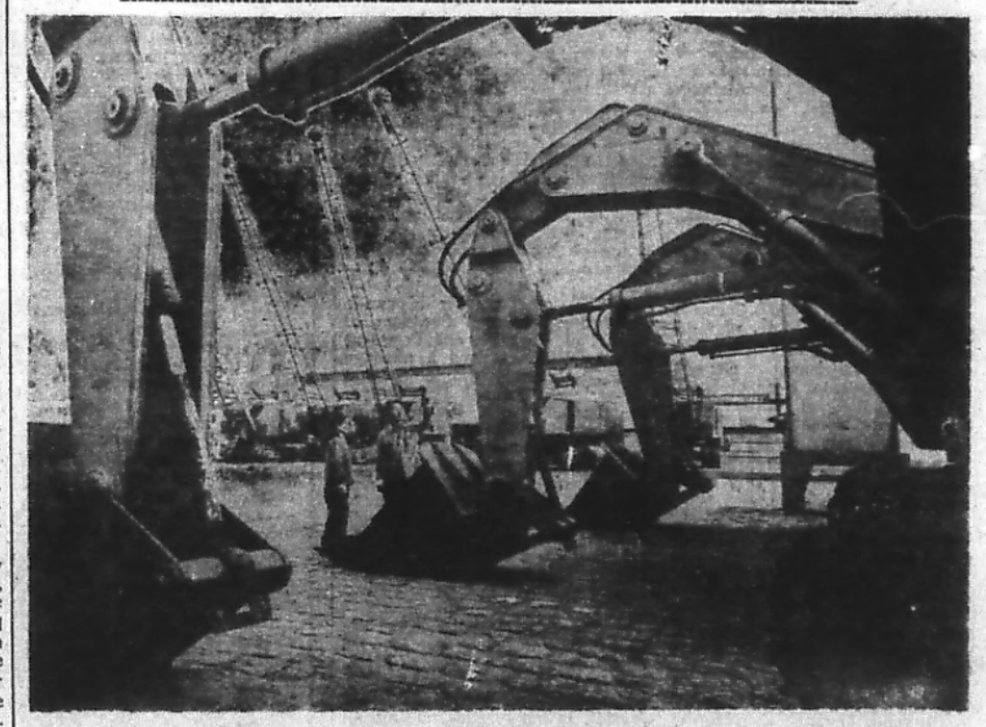
* * *

Fishermen's cooperatives in Cholsan county, North Pyongan Province, on the west coast fulfilled their annual plans more than two months ahead of time.

Notably, the Tunggot Fishermen's Cooperative beat its yearly target as of October 15 by energetically conducting fishing operations in all seasons and the workers of the Tongpo Fishermen's Cooperative attained on October 9 its yearly goal set 1.5 times higher than last year.

The fishermen's cooperatives in the county are making one innovation after another in fish catching without slackening in the least the fast pace with which they fulfilled their annual plans.

Pak Sun Chon



Innovations are brought about in the production of excavators at the Rakwon Machine Plant

From Abolition of Illiteracy To Intellectualization of Whole Society

In Yangdok county, South Pyongan Province, a mountainous area more than 100 kilometres from Pyongyang, there is a village which began to be called "Michingol" (lunatic village) in a year under Japanese imperialist rule before liberation. Villagers were all illiterates. One day a letter came to an old couple from their son in a far-off place, but they couldn't read it. They left for a neighbouring village beyond the hills in the hope of finding someone who could read it for them. On their way they came across a tiger. They were stunned and lost their wits. Thereafter the village went by the name of "Michingol", people say.

Similar tragic stories caused by illiteracy were often heard everywhere in pre-liberation Korea.

Now, about the village of the Ripsok Co-op Farm in Mundok county, a flat area. Before liberation, only two were known as literates in this village.

The colonial obscurantist policy of Japanese imperialism in Korea produced over 2.3 million illiterates of adult age. Unless they were taught how to read and write, we could not successfully build a new society.

That is why the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, an organ of people's power set up for the first time in our country after liberation, made public decision No. 113 on launching an anti-illiteracy campaign through an all-people movement. A national guidance committee for abolition of illiteracy was also formed. In August 1946, one year after the country's liberation, more than 413,000 illiterates already learned the mother tongue, enrolled in 8,061 adult schools, and by the end of March 1949 all those who were unlettered became able to master our language, spoken and written. The anti-illiteracy campaign was thus brought to a victorious conclusion.

Nearly 30 years have elapsed since then.

This period witnessed a most disastrous three-year war and a hard struggle to build a socialist industrial state on the war debris.

In his report delivered at the central celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of our Republic in September this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The cultural revolution which started with the abolition of illiteracy in our country after liberation has advanced a long way under the banner of the Republic and now reached a very high stage where compulsory higher education is set as its objective."

What a long distance we have covered in our advance!

By enforcing a popular educational policy, our people's government strengthened the education of the rising generation and carried on a vigorous crusade against illiteracy. After the elimination of illiteracy, it further developed adult education and raised the general knowledge of all the working people to the primary school graduate standard and above. In 1976 it creditably fulfilled the task of lifting the level of their general knowledge up to that of secondary school graduate.

Today all the members of the younger generation are given complete general secondary schooling through universal 11-year compulsory education, and working people's senior middle schools are well operated to enable the working people to acquire the general knowledge of senior secondary school graduate.

It seems only yesterday that sonorous reading voices of those absorbed in learning the mother tongue would come from brightly-lit adult schools at night. But today it is a question of the day to elevate the general knowledge of all the working people to the standard of university or college graduate.

"Michingol" of Yangdok country is called a "school village" from more than 10 years ago. A working people's senior middle school has come into being in this village, too. On the Ripsok Co-op Farm, Mundok county, one out of 7.7 members is an agronomist or a specialist. In the case of the catalyzer and urea shops of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, one out of three employees is a technician.

The intellectualization of all society is not a mere target.

Universal 11-year compulsory education is being improved on a high qualitative level, more and more working people's senior middle schools are being set up and colleges for worker-students are being expanded....Like this, preparations for compulsory higher education are steadily intensified.

The day is not far off when our people who had not a single institution of higher learning in colonial society in the days gone by will all become university or college graduates.

Yun Jong Ok

With Joy over Bumper Crop

The steady stream of grain brings a smile to the face of this girl working in a cooperative farm.

It seems to her only yesterday that she feasted her eyes on the waves of golden ears of rice. But now threshing is in full swing. The sight of unusually much grain is a source of inspiration in her work.

The preliminary estimate shows this year's farming will reach its all-time record.

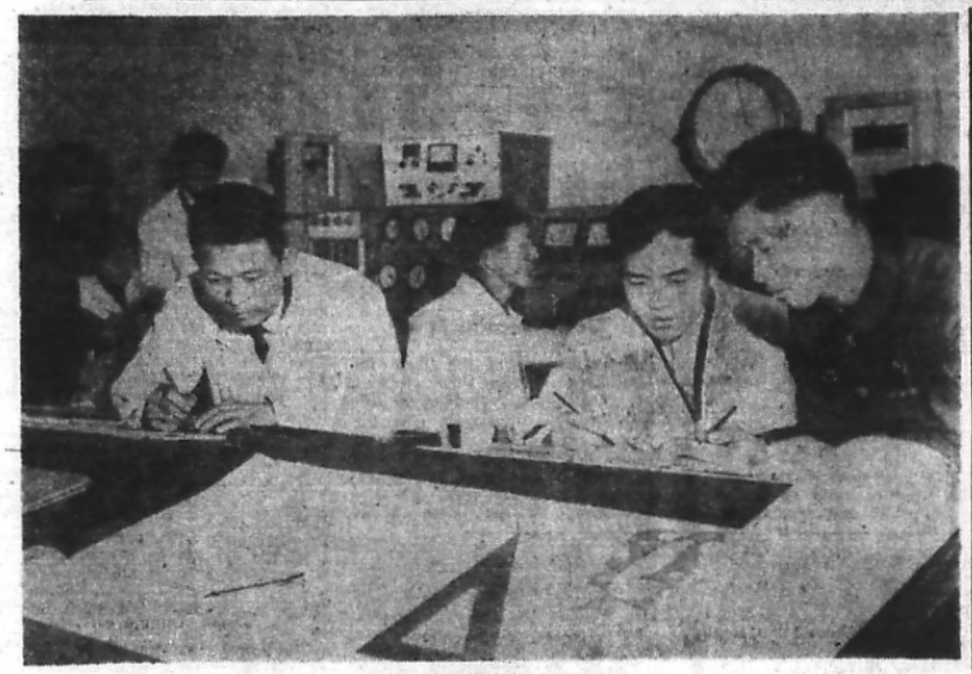
A farm on the rice-growing zone in the flat area produced 10 tons of rice per *chongbo* (hectare) on an average and another farm in the intermediary zone for maize production harvested 11.5 tons of maize per *chongbo* on an average.

Indeed, this year saw the abundance of all crops such as rice, maize, wheat and so forth. This means filling the nation's rice granaries.

The endless stream of grain seen in every thrashing ground—this is the splendid result brought about by the well-advised guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who set forth the rural theses and initiated the Juche-based farming methods to ensure a high and stable harvest even under the unfavourable weather conditions.

This is a photo taken in the Chilli Cooperative Farm in Sukchon county, South Pyongan Province.

Article and Photo by Kim Bong Un



Worker-students enlarge their knowledge in the laboratory of automatic engineering (at the Pukjung Engineering College)

HALF THE POPULATION RECEIVE FREE EDUCATION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In our country now 8.6 million children and students accounting for more than half the population receive free education at state expense, growing up into communist revolutionaries."

Phenomenal progress in education is among the list of signal results registered by our people following the country's independence that made them masters of the state and masters of power.

Towards Compulsory Higher Education

Over 80 per cent of our population was illiterate during the period of the colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists. Immediately after liberation Korean intellectuals could be counted on the fingers of the hands. For example, the number of engine drivers accounted for only four.

The abolition of illiteracy was one of the major tasks for the building of a new, democratic Korea and it meant the beginning of the cultural revolution in our country.

In 1950, five years after liberation, a decree on universal compulsory primary education was issued. However, this decree could not be enforced due to the war (1950-53) unleashed by the US imperialists. It was implemented in 1956, the year when this country was put back on its feet from war debris.

With the revolution and construction progressing, compulsory education has been introduced by stages. Universal compulsory secondary education was introduced in 1958, which was followed up with universal compulsory nine-year technical education in 1967 and universal compulsory 11-year education in 1972.

Now our education has reached a very high stage where compulsory higher education is set as its objective.

Dense Network of School

The state has systematically increased the expenditure for education to build schools.

Schools are to be found in every place where people live.

To take as an example Songgan county, Chagang Province, a small mountainous county, which is situated in the northern tip of Korea.

Before liberation, this county had only one primary school. But, today, it has 43 schools of various levels including college and higher specialized school. This figure is equivalent to the total number of middle schools in the northern half of Korea before liberation.

Present-day Korea has about 10,000 schools of various levels.

There has also been established an advanced system of nursing and upbringing children under which they are taken care of at state or public expense.

More than 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens built in all parts of the country serve this purpose.

An Army of One Million Intellectuals

There was no university in the north under Japanese rule. But, one year after liberation, Kim Il Sung University, a first people's university, came into being. With the promotion of the revolution and construction, the regular universities and colleges increased rapidly in number and so did factory colleges which made their appearance in the crucible of the war.

Today, this country has 158 colleges and universities and comprehensive cadre-training centres have been built in different latitudes.

Thus, a huge army of one million intellectuals have been produced. Considering that the number of scientists was 97 at the formation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences in 1952, that figure is all the more impressive.

Perfect Free Education

Children and students accounting for more than half the population receive free education at state expense.

Students of universities and colleges as well as higher specialized schools are provided with scholarships by the state. This benefit is also granted to those students of primary and senior middle schools, inhabitants of islands, in case they pursue their studies in the land.

Everything needed for studying, extra-curricular and socio-political activity is supplied by the state.

Trains, buses and boats are in operation exclusively for the convenience of the students resident in remote or coastal areas. Fees, of course, are free.

The expense the state bears for their education from nursery school days to the time of university and college graduation accounts for 10,000 *won* per capita.

Yun Ho Sik

School for Four Children

An hour long speedy sailing by a motor boat from the Port of Nampo brings you within the view of Chamae Islet.

It is the abode of three lighthousemen. Though an islet not marked on the map, it has everything required.

Four neat houses nestle around the beacon tower: Three are dwelling houses for the lighthousemen and one is the Chamae Islet Branch School belonging to the Namsan Primary School in Nampo.

Four children study to their heart's satisfaction at this branch school set up under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They study all subjects, guided by a girl teacher who has volunteered there after finishing the course of a college.

Everything needed for a primary school is found there: A magic lantern and other teaching tools and furnishings, iron bars, parallel bars, ping-pong tables, etc.

The children who had finished the primary school course on the islet were sent to the land to be enrolled in the senior middle schools or other schools. Like college students, they receive stipends and supplies for their living from the state.

The fatherly leader has sent to the dwellers of the islet as gifts television sets, accordions and other goods for culture and amusement so they might not feel lonely, and a motor boat, walkie-talkies, etc.

A new life is in full bloom on the islet under the warm rays of love.

Li Dong Uk

Faming in Coastal Area along East Sea

South Hamgyong Province is situated in the southern part of the northeastern coast of our country. It is known as an area where farming is done every year under bad climatic conditions with mist and cold weather.

However, the recent years witnessed splendid harvest. There is every reason to be claimed that this year is the most productive year.

Leadership personnel and farmers of this province are unanimous in saying that the greatest credit for this success in agricultural production is due to full application of the Juche-based farming methods initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He has instructed:

"In the field of agriculture the preparations for farming should be made scrupulously and crops raised on a scientific and technological basis according to the requirements of the Juche-based farming methods, so that a bumper crop is reaped this year, too."

In hearty response to this call, all-out efforts were exerted from the very beginning of this year to achieve good results in farming. Humus-soil factories were built in different places. Sowing the rice on cold-beds was finished far earlier than last year. Sowing the maize in the humus pots was also done in opportune time. Rice transplanters and other modern farm machines were extensively used and this contributed to finishing rice-transplanting in proper time. Particularly to be noted is that the province appeared first in maize planting throughout the country.

A great deal of attention was directed to doing all farming operations, from the nursing of rice seedlings to harvesting, as required by the established technological standards. This means that every care was taken to employ the Juche-based farming methods.

The strenuous efforts devoted in recent years did not go unrewarded. The per-*chongbo* rice output in this province increased by 500 kg in 1977 as against 1976 and again this year by over 870 kg as compared with the previous year. The per-*chongbo* output of maize showed an increase of 300 kg in 1977 as against 1976 and a growth of 1.2 tons this year as compared with 1977.

Every farm is the scene of great rejoicing for bumper harvest. Now the year's farming is at the last stage. Innovations are brought about in threshing.

Kim Su Yon

Sports

FOR LABOUR AND DEFENCE

Fifth People's Sports Games Held

The fifth people's sports games took place from October 24 to 29, drawing a great attention of our people and sportsmen.

The games were participated in by more than 4,000 players selected from preliminary contests.

Divided into group of sports teams and group of general public, the participants competed in gymnasiums and stadiums in Pyongyang and local areas.

In the recent games the Pyongyang city group took the first place in the totals of general public group and was awarded the rotating trophy flag in the name of the Central People's Committee.

Letters of commendation and trophy cups were presented to the groups which won the matches in respective events.

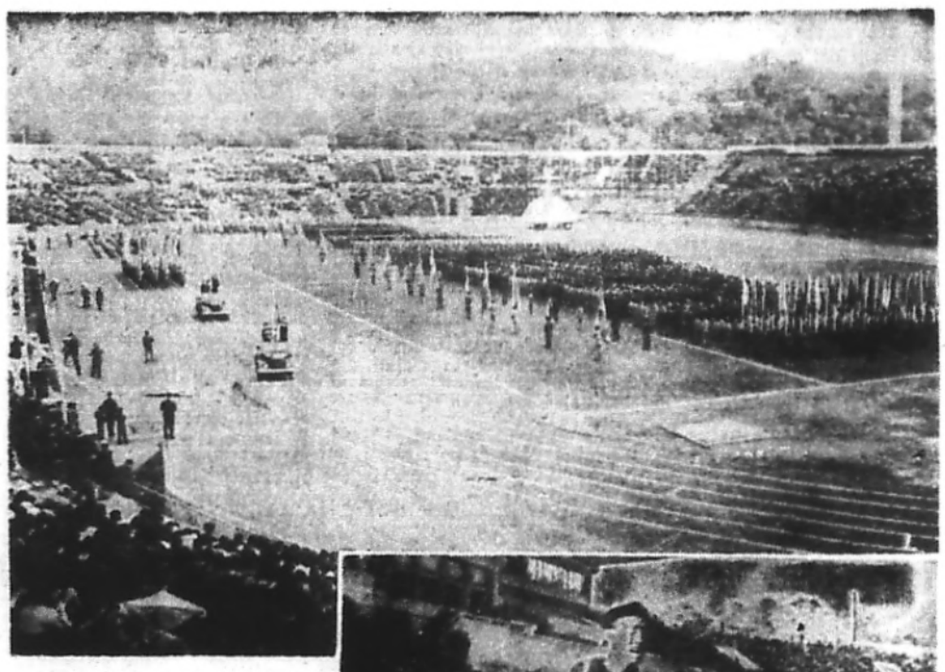
The sports games signified an athletic festival which strikingly demonstrated the political and ideological unity of our people and sportsmen rallied firmly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It showed the proud successes of our Juche-based sports and physical culture that have made a rapid progress under his wise guidance.

Many players established new records of our Republic in various events.

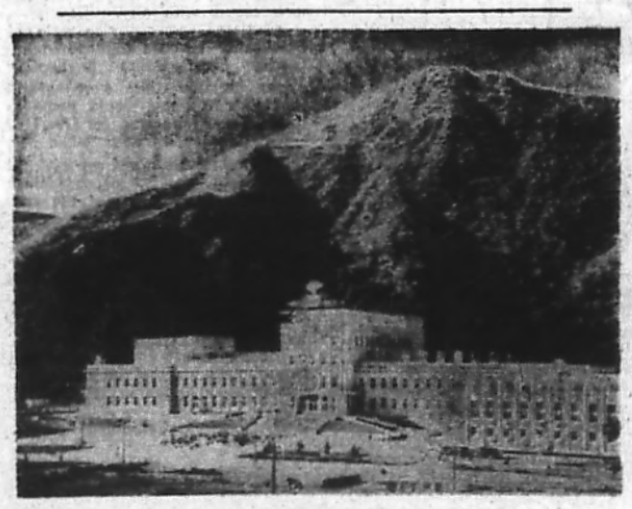
In the 100 kg-class weight-lifting contest the national record was renewed by Kim Jung Il, Kim Jong Gun and Pak Bong Jun, champions of the February 8 Team, and Kim Mun Il, a champion of the Locomotive Team.

Meanwhile, An Jong Ryul, Ho Yong Bo and Kim Ri Hyon belonging to the Aquatic Sports Team set new Republican records in the 10,000 metre single-row kayak and 20,000 metre double-row kayak races. Sharpshooters of the February 8 National Defence Sports Team smashed the national record in three events of marksmanship and players of the National Defence Sports Squad broke it in two events of model plane contest. They were highly acclaimed by spectators.

Players of Pyongyang who took part in the matches of the sports team group came off the victor in seven events such as football, basketball (women), volleyball (women), gymnastics (men), calisthenics and swimming as they gave a good account of themselves by employing strong tactics of ideological battle, fighting will, speed campaign and technical skill.



Above: The opening ceremony of the 5th People's Sports Games
Below: A scene of relay-race



Warm Love Reaches Out Even to Remote Villages

A school train is in operation for children of twelve family units in a remote mountain village and a school has been set up for four children in a lighthouse islet—this is the very reality of present-day Korea.

Under the profound loving care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, even out-of-the-way hamlets far from railways are well furnished with all facilities needed for educational work.

Photo shows the Kim Song Ju Students and Children's Palace in Huchang county, Ryanggang Province.

South Korea under the Most Despotic and Fascist Rule

FRANTIC SUPPRESSION

Recently, for maintenance of their "Yusin" fascist rule in south Korea the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have become more malevolent in their crackdown on the people.

On September 13, the south Korean puppets called out some 500 heavily-armed policemen to repress the students of Seoul University who demanded "resignation of Pak Jung Hi" at their meeting. The riot police swooped upon the students, brandishing bayonets and firing tear-gas bombs, and arrested many of them.

On September 14, about 300 riot policemen were let loose to barbarously suppress more than 1,000 students of Koryo University who launched a demonstration in their campus, calling for the abolition of the "Yusin system."

Besides, they repressed some 500 students of Sukmyong Women's University who rose in an anti-"government" struggle on October 6.

The struggle of south Korean students which lasted over one month is a righteous struggle against the fascist suppression by traitor Pak Jung Hi and for democratic freedom and rights and a patriotic struggle for the country and the nation.

The puppet clique mercilessly bayonetted such struggle. This is a revelation of their dirty intention to bridge over the aggravated crisis of their "regime" and remain in office, taking the reins of the puppet regime.

Their suppression is not confined to the students.

The south Korean puppets committed a fascist outrage of rounding up at random conscientious religionists including pastor Mun Ik Hwan, because they attended a meeting of anti-"government" persons on October 13 and made public the "October 17 national declaration" demanding the withdrawal of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

Their repression reached the extreme on October 17, the day when the criminal "Yusin system" was set up six years ago.

The puppets posted many policemen in mufti and uniform in the city of Seoul and proclaimed an "extraordinary alert unprecedented in several years" to intensify the suppression of the people. From the previous night, they started stretching their talons of repression to the houses of the personages who called for the restoration of democracy, including the former "president" Yun Bo Son, youth and students, those involved in labour movement and religionists, and put them under house arrest.

The fascist suppression by the south Korean puppet clique is nothing but a last tremor of the doomed.

As long as fascist rule is enforced in south Korea, the flame of democratic resistance will blaze up. So long as there are patriotic youth and students and people, anti-fascist democratization struggle will be continued and it will gain in strength and scope as days go by.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should discard their stupid attempt, immediately stop the fascist suppression of the south Korean people, abolish the "Yusin system" and resign power.

Hwang Tae Ryong

Fascist Laws

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Having established the fascist 'Yusin system', the south Korean puppet clique bring into action various wicked fascist laws and the huge suppressive apparatus to mercilessly trample upon the fundamental rights of the popular masses and brutally repress the patriotic people and democrats who demand democracy and national reunification."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique regard the fascist laws as an important tool for maintaining their anti-popular ruling system and let loose a flood of laws randomly.

Since his advent to power, traitor Pak Jung Hi cooked up over 5,000 laws. Even after the "October Yusin" in 1972 the number of new and revised laws reached over 3,500.

Let us make now, a brief survey of typical laws such as can hardly be found in the world's judicial history for their maliciousness and viciousness.

"National Security Law"

The law stipulates that such elementary freedoms and rights as speech, the press, assembly and association shall be prohibited and any person who does not come to the liking of the present regime subjected to heavy penalties including life term or death rap.

What attracts particular attention is that the opposition organizations which demand the change of the regime are branded as "anti-state organizations". In other words, their members are tried and sentenced on the charge of "treason" when they act against the regime or defame it.

"Anti-Communist Law"

This law provides that all political parties and organizations which praise and sympathize with the northern half of Korea and demand the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are branded as "anti-state organizations" and that those who have contacts with the members of the said organizations are punished as "pro-communists".

"Law on the Purification of Political Activities"

This law decreed immediately after traitor Pak Jung Hi's assumption of power was aimed to create his political footholds and realize his ambition for his long-term office with a view to removing his political opponents. The law fixed the term of activity for old politicians before the "military coup d'etat" according to their ranks to ban their political activities during this period. Availing himself of this opportunity, traitor Pak Jung Hi succeeded in laying his political footholds with his yesmen.

"Emergency Decree No. 9"

The decree is the sum-total of "emergency decrees" proclaimed previously. Under it, people are forced to submit tamely to the complete lack of rights and absolute obedience.

Among the emergency decrees, this decree is the most outrageous one. It finds expression in the fact that the sphere of application is limitless. Any person who violates this measure is to be subjected to arrest without warrant and severely penalized.

"Social Security Law"

As a version of the "Law for Maintenance of the Public Peace", the "Order on Probation of Korean Thought Offense" and the "Order on Preventive Detention of Political Offenders" which were in force in the period of the Japanese imperialist rule, this law is revised for the worse in the best of Nazi traditions.

In enforcing this law, security through the prevention of crimes in advance is allegedly uttered by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. For this, three measures such as "probation", "confinement for security" and "restriction of residence" are mentioned. But their talking is a mockery and the real aim is to watch the movements of their political opponents, restrict their residence and arrest them at will.

Its absurdity is revealed in the fact that under it no appeal is allowed and the established judicial provisions are disregarded.

Besides these laws, there are the "Law on Assembly and Demonstration", the "Basic Law on Civil Defence", the "Order on the Establishment of the Students Homeland Defence Corps", the "Law on the Registration of Newspapers and News Correspondence", the "Law on the Registration of Publishing and Printing Houses", the "Law on Broadcasting", the "Law on the Coordination of Labour Dispute" and so forth. These are no exception full of shamelessness.

Through the instrumentality of these laws, the basic freedoms and rights of the people are mercilessly trampled underfoot, various sorts of "cases" are fabricated whenever their ruling machinery is faced with crisis and thus rigid suppression is applied against the righteous movements of the patriotic people.

The viciousness of these laws does not end here. If one looks into the background of their fabrication and the illegality of their application, he shrugs his shoulders with astonishment.

Almost all these laws were adopted only with the participation of those faithful to traitor Pak Jung Hi and this, in fear of public opinion at home and abroad.

Typical of them is the "Amendment to Criminal Code" which was adopted in the 91st extraordinary session of the puppet national assembly on March 19, 1975. The voting took place in a reading room of the national assembly library, with all lights put off. It took a few minutes to pass with the attendance of the national assemblymen from the ruling party and the "Yujong Association".

The provisions of the laws are characterized by their "flexibility" in application. "If you hang it from the ear it's an ear pendant, if you hang it from the nose it's a nose pendant"—this Korean adage is the exact expression for it.

The mere utterance of the "independent and peaceful reunification of Korea", the general aspiration of the entire Korean people, is regarded as the target of punishment by the "Anti-Communist Law" on the charge of "sympathy with the anti-state organization".

The impudence of puppet Pak Jung Hi's laws is evidenced by the fact that the noted Catholic Kim Ji Ha was sentenced to death rap by the "Anti-Communist Law" on the charge of having criticized the "government".

We can conclude from these facts that the evil laws, without exception, are utterly devoid of logic and principle and they are nothing but a panoply of repression, aimed to make traitor Pak Jung Hi a life ruler, with the legislation, jurisdiction and administration placed in his hands and to enslave the people.

Cho Son Won

S. Korean Press—Slave To Those in Power

It has been a long time since freedom of speech, one of the basic democratic rights, was totally stamped out in south Korea where the most atrocious and ignominious fascist rule unheard-of in human history is in force.

Kept Press

"Tonga Ilbo", "Choson Ilbo" and "Christian Radio" which once dealt with facts and incidents in south Korea somewhat objectively under draconian repression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist villains and other papers and radios, to say nothing of venal papers and radios, have all turned into a faithful slave to those in power.

Today they repeatedly circulate false reports, heaping praise on heinous treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, but remain mute about the anti-fascist democratization struggle of the people, their cries of pain, hunger and vexation and all misdeeds of the rulers and their underlings.

Recently, student youth and democrats in Seoul held anti-"government" rallies day after day, made public the "October 17 national declaration" and scattered handbills calling for the resignation of quisling Pak Jung Hi and the abrogation of the "Yusin system" and showed their readiness to hold a "rally of all citizens and students for the overthrow of the Yusin system", in connection with the 6th anniversary of the enforcement of the Pak Jung Hi cabal's "October Yusin".

But none of south Korea's news agencies, radios and papers touched upon this struggle at all and it became generally known only through Japanese and other foreign news dispatches.

The south Korean press is not only a slave to those in power but also a slave of money.

A vivid example is cited here. When the young women workers of the Tongil Textile Plant demanded their right to existence and independent trade union activity in February this year the factory owner perpetrated outrages against them and went so far as to pour excrement upon them and force it into their mouths. But the south Korean press feigned ignorance of his bestiality and the struggle put up by the people and the public circle in protest against and in denunciation of this barbarity.

Indeed, in south Korea today there is no freedom of speech representing unbiased public opinion and reporting truth.

Harsh Repression

The south Korean press has become reptile out and out. This results from rigorous suppression carried on by the Pak Jung Hi fascist ruffians.

Fearful of voices of truth most, the rulers committed fascist outrages time and again with a view to placing the south Korean press on their payroll: They randomly closed down press organs going against their grain even a bit, arrested, imprisoned and murdered conscientious journalists or forcibly evicted them from their posts.

Since their advent to power, the Pak Jung Hi cohort have coercively closed down big and small press organs more than 1,600 in all, including "Minjok Ilbo", "Sasanggye" and "Kijahyophoebo" and put out of existence a large number of publications.

Especially, after the "October Yusin" of 1972, they, in an attempt to put the south Korean press under more strict "government control", cooked up or revised for the worse a "law on the registration of publishing and printing houses", a "law on broadcast", a "law on tele-communication" and other relevant "laws" in large numbers and in 1975 they took a step to make the press totally venal by promulgating notorious "emergency decree No. 9".

On the strength of these evil laws Pak Jung Hi and his ilk ruthlessly repressed journalists falling out of their favour, not to mention the press organs and men of the press refusing to submit to them and reporting truth.

In March 1975, they forcibly expelled overnight 134 journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" calling for freedom of speech and the editor-in-chief and the chief editor of this paper voicing support to them and jailed many of them. This fully reveals the ferocious nature of suppression of the press.

Today the south Korean papers, radios and news agencies are strictly controlled by the puppet Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA). The special agents of the KCIA dispatched to all the press organs, acting as real chief editor, direct the activities for news coverage, organize reports and censor and cross out the content of articles which are not to their liking and expel conscientious journalists or walk them to KCIA headquarters, torture and kill them.

But they cannot head off the struggle of men of the press and people in south Korea for freedom of speech and other democratic rights.

The south Korean people waging an indomitable struggle will certainly topple fascist dictatorship and win their democratic rights.

Li Jip

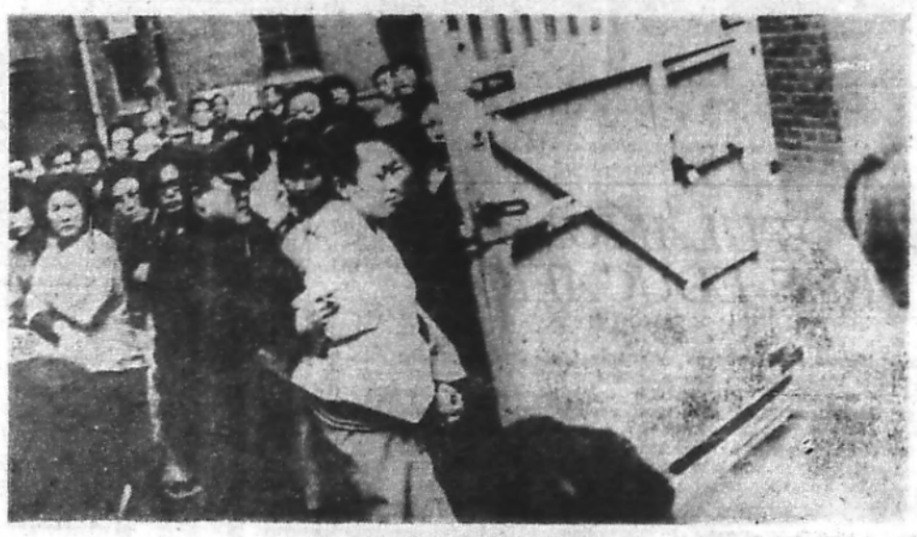
Moroccan Paper Exposes Repressive System of S. Korea

The Moroccan paper "Al Bayane" recently carried an article exposing the anti-popular repressive system of the south Korean puppet clique.

It said: People often call the south Korean "regime" a dictatorial regime but, the actual conditions of south Korea are harsher than what is expressed by this word.

The "legal system" of south Korea is a "system which allows no slightest factor of democracy," the paper noted. It exposed, citing concrete instances, the anti-popular character of the socalled "Yusin constitution" fabricated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in 1972 and their fascist suppression.

It said: Today the suppressive machines are growing in number, covering the whole of south Korean society.



Innocent people are arrested randomly by the puppet policemen

Boomeranged

Recently the Minister of Culture and Information of the south Korean puppet regime said that "press censorship is not applied," but "limitation is imposed on articles".

This is a queer utterance, indeed, and a cheap tactics to cover up press gag and other suppressive measures.

Is there any difference between the "press censorship" and the "limitation on articles?"

It is an open secret that KCIA agents are planted in every press organ; newspapers and magazines have to be submitted for strict censorship, and unwelcome articles are smeared with ink.

The minister himself does not deny it.

The facts will only have a boomerang effect on the originator.

NATIONAL INDUSTRY OF IRAN

Oil extraction and its processing industry are the major sectors of the economy of Iran.

Before independence the country's rich oil resources were not used in the service of her people.

The foreign monopoly capitalists extended the tentacles of their plunder to Iran and took away a great deal of its oil resources in the past.

The Iranian Government adopted in 1973 a law that put the right to manage and control the production of crude oil in the hands of the state-run oil company. This was one of the major measures taken to effectively use the country's resources in national interests and develop the national industry.

Large state investments go into oil extraction and its processing industry and new oil refineries are being built.

The Bandar-e Shahpur Oil and Chemical Industrial Enterprise which will start partial operation in 1979 and other new oil refineries are springing up.

Thanks to such positive steps the output of crude oil is on the increase every year. The Abadan Oil Refinery refined 400,000 barrels a day before it was under state control, but from the end of October, last year, when the expansion project was completed following nationalization the daily output reached 600,000 tons.

In 1976 the country's total output stood at 294,800,000 tons.

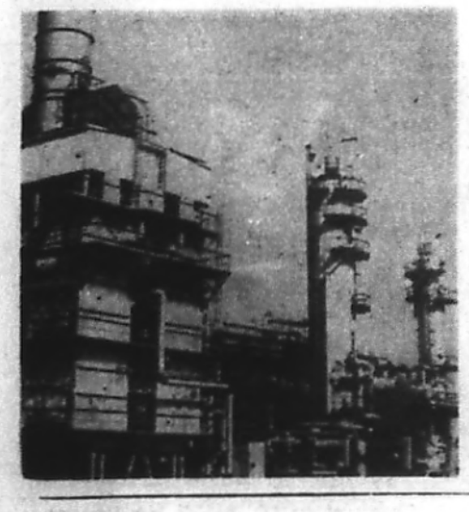
Today the Iranian people are striving to defend oil resources. They are stepping up cooperation with the member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in an effort to check oil plunder by imperialist monopoly consortia.

Other industrial branches are likewise progressing. Metallurgical, machine building and timber processing factories are under construction.

Carpet is one of the traditional handiworks of that country. Famous for its finest quality the products are exported to various countries.

Thanks to the strenuous labour efforts of the people for the creation of a new life, the looks of Iran are daily changing.

Kim Gyong Hui



Teheran Oil Refinery

A Prison Interview

So Jun Sik is a Japan-born Korean youth.

Together with his elder brother So Sung, he came to south Korea to study national language and was enrolled in Seoul University.

While the two brothers were in this university, the south Korean puppets arrested them and put them to all sorts of torture for their patriotic activities conducted jointly with south Korean students. In April, 1971, they faked up an unwarranted "case" and imposed a penalty of life imprisonment upon So Sung and condemned So Jun Sik to 7 years' penal servitude.

Last April, however, Jun Sik was again thrown into jail on the charge of violation of the "Social Security Law" though he served the prison term in full.

O Gi Sun, mother of the So brothers, headed for the prison, expecting to meet the son who was to be set free at the expiry of his term. Younger sister So Yong Sil accompanied the mother. Here is a story of what had happened to them when they got to the prison.

Where's My Son

The curfew siren wailed. The Chonju city which was annoyed by noise became silent soon.

The mother could not fall asleep as silence reigned all around.

She was all eager to embrace her son Jun Sik who underwent terrible anguish for seven years behind bars. Seized by this thought, she was afraid that the fascists might weave another plot to lock him up again as could be seen from public opinion getting confused.

"My girl, Yong Sil, how would it be glad if your elder brother in Taegu prison was released together!"

The mother who was in south Korea to see Jun Sik as his prison term expired said this to her daughter lying beside her, finding no way to restrain her impatience.

"Well, if that's so, we'd be very happy. I wonder whether they will really set free brother Jun Sik."

After passing the whole night awake, the mother and daughter hurried out of the hotel as soon as the siren announced the end of curfew. They went towards the prison.

The streets of Chonju were already crowded with pedestrians. They arrived at the jail a few minutes after 4 a.m. People were assembled there from all quarters. They were those who valued and loved So Jun Sik and anxiously waited for his release. Seen among them were the son's friends with bundles of flowers in their hands, workers, women, even foreigners looking like Japanese.

With her heart swelling with emotions, mother O Gi Sun could hardly calm herself. She was proud of having a son who had stubbornly fought in prison, ready to sacrifice his youth, for the nation.

But, what was the matter? Though time had passed she could hear nothing about her son's release. It seemed that an insidious plot was being hatched by the fascists.

With certain ominous apprehension and anxiety the mother's heart kept on pounding.

She hastily asked for explanation to an officer at Chonju prison. But he replied that they knew nothing about him.

She sensed that something unusual was happening. She took a firm attitude.

"Let me have my son! There's no reason why he should be confined in prison after the expiry of his term, I say."

The officer was at a loss to reply her pressing questions. He told her that her son was not in that prison and added that she would better fetch him at another place.

Though she had been gripped a short time ago by an ominous sense, now her eyes glowed with anger.

As she could not repress the surging wrath, she burst out crying. She cursed the atrocious world full of rancour.

Her resentful crying stirred up the hearts of those waiting for So Jun Sik. Having guessed the rascals' trick, people began to grumble, asking for the whereabouts of Jun Sik.

Upset by this, the rascals were unable to evade further. They could not but tell the truth. Taking to their heels, they said that he had been escorted to Taejon prison.

It was later known that the Pak Jung Hi gang had taken him out of the prison at 4 a.m. and sent him to Taejon prison by a car which stood ready to start.

Mother O Gi Sun and her daughter So Yong Sil felt a heart-rending pain. The eyes of those who valued and loved So Jun Sik also raged with angry fire.

Infuriated, an old classmate of So's said, "No doubt, those in authority escorted him to another prison because they were afraid that their tyranny would come to fuller light if he was set free."

Recalling the day when So brothers had been put on trial, Li Yong Nam (alias, 30), a factory worker in Chonju, cursed the enemy as follows:

"It is mortifying to see that he, guiltless, has had his youth trampled upon in prison for 7 years by the bandits. And now his life is endangered again at the end of his term. What a lawless world it is!"

The eyes of those assembled burned with execration and indignation against the brutal fascists.

(To Be Continued)

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